TRESTON, Feb. 19, 1863.

oks of Tammany Hall. We want a demotrails condidate, from the East or the West. the can upset the m jority in the Convention already said to be as good as secured to Pendleton, otherwise Pen lle on it must be or split. Have the Albany Regency no name to propose, or do they still count upon

Our Chinese Correspondence.

The telegraphic letters from our special corespondent at Shangbae, which we published esterday, gave an interesting detailed account of the appointment of Mr. Anson Burlingame, American Minister at the Court of China, as an Ambassudor Plen potentiary to all those govruments that have commercial or political treaties with the Chinese empire, describing also his suite, his departure from Pekin, accompanied by the whole body of foreign minsters and by the high officials of the Chinese Court, and the thrilling incidents of his jour-

ney to Tientsin. These letters to m the initial page of an altogether novel chap er in the history of the vast and ancient empire of China, The announcement which we recen'ly made of Mr. Burlingame's extraording y mission from the Flowery Kingdom to the outside world was more startling and far more important than the first news despatch which we received by the Atlantic telegraph on the 25 h of August, 1858, proclaiming that pea e hal been concluded with China; for it on one d a peaceful victory which American influence has won on that distant field. The future consequences of this victory are almost mealculable. Already, as It has been truly remarked, the United States and Russia, so far as regards the peaceful and proficable intercourse with China, have obtained the greate talvantages from the complications of the war of 1857-8, and at the smallest risks. It is a significant fact that according to the first clause of the treaty signed at Ti n sin in 1858 China has considered the United States as pledged to secure justice and amily in cases of future collision with other foreign Powers. And this is assigned by our corre pon lent as one reason which determined the selection of the American Minister as the envoy of the Chinese government. Obviously, and aside from the personal esteem in which he was held, Mr. Burlingame has occupied, in the eyes of the Chinese Court, the posit on of the foremost diplomatic representative at Pekin-the representative of the Power wi h which China had contracted the closest alliance. It is, therefore, not surprising that he should have been nominated for his unprecedented mission in the Imperial decree which created it.

There is neverth less something startling

and almost incredible in the spectacle which is thus presented by the sudden miraculous downfall of the great Chinese wall of exclubiveness, and by the unexpected request of the oldest empire in the world to be formally introduced by the youngest to the family of mations. Nor is it the least peculiarity of this wonderful event that it has occurred under the regency of a woman. It is an Empress that has signed this strange imperial decree in the name of her son, a boy only ten years of age, but the lineal successor of a mythically long line of sovereigns-a line "running back into times deemed prehistoric by nearly every other race." No race can boast of greater antiquity, and, what is more, of earlier remarkable developments in civilization than the Chinese. The pyramids of Egypt are antedated by public works still standing, which were erected to shut in the Yellow river of China and reclaim its meadows from devastation, when, as a recent writer observes, "the Hebrews were wearily wandering through the desert in search of their promised land." The same writer felicitously Illustrates the antiquity of China by saying:-"When not a single Germanic tribe had learned to read and write China had entered upon her modern era. When petty Roman chiefs, whose very existence is doubted by the historical criticism of our day, were brawling in an obscure Italian village, the representative man of China was casting in a form which should endure forever the gradually elaborated wisdom of numberless generations of his ancestors. When the Greeks, happily settled near to the homes of older systems of culture, were only preparing the way for that glorious career on which they later entered, the Chinese state had already become, in the main, what it is now." Every schoolboy knows that the Chinese originated the manufacture of silk and porcelain. invented the compass, gunpowder and the art of printing, and, in fact, anticipated almost every so-called modern invention except the steam engine and the telegraph. They have perfected many processes of agriculture, their cookery has been pronounced next to the French and superior to the English, and they have carried administrative government to such a degree that our radical Congressmen in their bungling efforts to rule the unrepresented States of the South might learn much from the Tsung-bis, or Governor Generals, of the Chinese provinces. In short, crystallized as their civilization has so long remained, it attained its present development ages before the nations of Western Europe had emerged from barbarism. Yet we behold China to-day stretching forth her hand in friendly recognition to a nation which has arisen on a continent discovered less than four hundred years ago, the youngest nation on the globe, but, in her opinion, the most vigorous and destined to be the most powerful. American influence has for the first tim

effectually opened China to the world, and ere long it must be diffused throughout that immense and populous empire in innumerable ways. The marvellous imitative faculty of the Chinese will enable them to adopt readily our latest inventions, the germs of which they themselves have long possessed. Our steamers and fire engines, our sewing machines and agricultural implements, our cotton gins and our cottons, our printing presses and our telegraphs-in fine, all our practical applications of science will sooner or later be introduced throughout the Flowery Land.

American commerce will take the lead of the commerce of other nations in the Chinese ports and markets. It has already marked out a new highway of trade and is rapidly changing its course. It is now found that Columbus was wiser than he knew in pointing towards undiscovered America for the shortest route to the East, New York must henceforth be the recelving point and San Francisco the distributing point for European exports to the East, as San Francisco will be the receiving point and

oo tast, and Fernando Wood is not in the New York the distributing point for the experts of Chin; Japan, the Indies, and, in due time, even Australia. The approaching completion of the Pacific Railroad will expedite the transit of passengers and traffic across our Continent, according to this revolutionized state of things. It will, moreover, tend to develop enormously the already large Chinese immigration to this country-an immigration which may yet impart fertility and wealth to our great American desert. The destinies of the whole world must be affected by the political revolution in the Celestial empire, which has made an American minister to Pekin the chosen representative of China to the United States and Europe.

> Ecclesiastical Strategy-The Rev. Mr. Tyng and the Canous Again.

> As will be seen by reference to another column, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the senior of the exceedingly original junior, has taken up the cudgels in defence of that young gentleman and his cleverness in setting at naught the canons; while, meantime, the reverend judges plod doggedly on in the investigation of that which really needs no investigation. The manifesto of the elder Tyng is to the effect that the ecclesiastical action at present going on is in the highest degree illiberal; in other words, that while canons may be very excellent for clergymen in general they are by no means applicable to the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and ought not to be permitted to work harm to his clerical standing and influence-a proposi ion which we have aiready substantially demonstrated on the ground of the young gen leman's exceedingly original turn of mind. No argument need be wasted, therefore, in connection with the justice of the question, though this heaping of affidavit upon affidavit to prove that which is admitted seems to us very like re soning in a circle. The aim of the court-and we hereby declare our respect for the delicacy of the reverend judgesseems to be not to convict if conviction can be avoided. Seeing, as in a glass darkly, that canons are not exactly in accordance with the culture of the age, they are naturally impressed with the absurdity of attempting their application. To be sure, canons in the abstract are very necessary things, but canons in their application-that is exactly what the reverend gentlemen object to. Canons must be entorced or they are no canons; and again, canons must not be enforced to the detriment and scandal of Episcopacy in America; and how to enforce the canons and yet leave them unenforced is a sort of penny puzzle to the prosecution. It might be construed as illiberal to censure or suspend, and even then the young gentleman might refuse to be suspended. He might carry off his parish with him, moreover-and it is very difficult to suspend a whole parish. This is the problem that vexes; for though the judges are no doubt willing to spare the clergyman from the Episcopacy, they are not quite so willing to spare the parish also.

> To our mind there is but one way of eluding the dilemma. The judges must have recourse to the works of a curious old logician, in which he explains the best manner of proving that "that which is, is not, and that which is not, is." By these means they will be able to enforce the canons and not enforce them at the same time-a quirk of ecclesiastical gymnastics which will satisfy all parties.

> Operatic and Dramatic Progress in New York.

The progress of opera and the drama in this city for the past ten years or more is something extraordinary. There are, perhaps, no elements of busy life and advancement peculiar to our society which can show so many evidences of the progressive ideas, the growing tastes and the increased requirements in the matter of recreation which pervade the metropolitan community. A few years ago, comparatively of an occasional star, flitting now and then across the dramatic horizon. The star was usually supported by a strolling company, the accidents of the hour. With the exception of Wallack's, Burton's, and Mitchell's Olympic, there were no good stock companies. But all this is changed now. The rule and not the exception is a stock company of fair and sometimes of excellent quality, with whom the people become familiar. No matter in what costume the actors may appear, or what character they portray, the public welcome them cordially and are determined to be pleased with them. Let us take Wallack's at the present time as an example. It has grown to be an institution, because people know that there is a fine taste exercised in the production of plays put upon the stage. The scenery is good and appropriate. In getting up the costumes there is evidence of painstaking in order to preserve the subject of the drama as naturally as possible. Everybody knows that the legitimate drama can be found almost always at Wallack's, and everybody goes there to meet friends of like tastes-to hold, as it were, a pleasant reunion. There is not a theatre in London to-day more comfortable or elegant, or more judiciously conducted than our Wallack's. In imitating the English style the management has really succeeded in excelling it.

We are gradually receding towards our original tastes in the drama. For a while we ran mad after Black-Crookism, and some people pursue the ignis fatuus still in the more attractive form of the "White Fawn." But it is true, nevertheless, that although the cost of producing the latter piece may be greater than that of the "Black Crook." it does not possess the attraction of its prede cessor. The costumes may have cost a good deal of money-no doubt they did, for they are all of Parisian fabric; but the effects are not so astonishing, because people are more used to them. The whole thing reminds one of a parvenu displaying his diamonds, real or fictitious, as the case may be, the price of which was cheaply earned and the display easily made. Tinsel is, in fact, the prevailing quality of the spectacle at Niblo's.

Now, as to progress in the opera business, we have the addition of a new house, the rival of the catacombs, the slaughterer of the innocents. There is not on this Continent norwith the exception of Paris in Europe either so beautiful and periect a theatre as Pike's Opera House, and if Mr. Pike only exercises a little prudence there may not be any theatre more successful. If he supposes that the house will run itself on its beauty on its own merits he is grievously mistaken. He must give the public a first class order of talent if the Eighth avenue out its report of 50 centimes; standard waite, 44f, 50c.

institution is to prosper. He must not be excelled by any other manager in the material provided for public patronage. We have come to be of late years a critical and not easily pleased audience, and we will have none but the finest talent in our opera singers. We have sent to Europe nearly half a score of well educated artists who command Old World applause; and a country that can do that should insist upon having imported talent of the first order. We cannot say whether the late quarrels between the Montagues and Capulets of Pike's Opera House and the Academy were a fatal mistake or not; but if Pike will only take warning by the various troubles which have for many years past afflicted the managers, the stockholders and the artists of the Academy, he may steer clear between Scylla and Charybdis and furnish us with what we much require-a good and enduring Italian opera.

There is a rivalry springing up, too, in the production of the legitimate drama. Booth's new theatre will naturally en'er the lists with Wallack's, and there may be a theatrical war following hard upon the present operatie war. So much the better for the public. It is the duty of a manager to educate the public taste, and if Wallack is occasionally a little flashy it will be the province of Booth to corr et him by the introduction of the severely classical, which, of course, we are supposed to expect at this new house.

THE DEPEAT OF JOHNNY GREEN.-In the late Syracuse election for Mayor the democrats, supposing the field to be all their own, and that copperheadism had lost its objectionable olor of the Southern confederacy, put up that inflexible peace man during the war, John A. Green, as their candidate, and the result has been another democratic defeat. This is a sign ficant hint in reference to Pendleton, or any man of an objectionable or questionable status with the Union masses of the North during the war, as a candidate for the Presidency. The defeat of Green is a pretty sure in lication of the quarter from which the hurricane will come if the blunders of the Chicago Convention of 1864 are repeated in 1868.

BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK AND BROOK! VV.

The following communication was vesterday sent in to the Board of Police by Superintendent Kennedy. As will be seen on perusal the communication relates to the new buildings erected, or rather completed, in this the police give 3,500 houses less than the report of the Superin endent of Buildings :-

Superin endent of Buildings:—

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
300 Mulberry street, New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

To the Commissionars of rise interropolitan Police:—
On the 4th of January uit, general order No. 523 was issued, which required the captain of each precinct to make report pursuant to the classification therein set forth of all buildings completed for occupancy during the year 1867; also of all buildings remaining unfinished on December 31, 1867, of the general order, accompanies this report. I have the honor to submit a detailed report, solding forth the numbers of the two cities within the boundaries of this metropolitan district, by which it will no seen that during the year 1867 4.859 edifices were completed and made ready for occupancy within the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that 1,670 were in an unfinished condition at the end of the year.

Of those finished in New York there were of stone edifices of all kinds, 6; stone front, 589; brick, 1,004; brick front, 76; iron, 5; iron and brick, 25; frame, 533. T.-tal, 2,073.

Of those finished in Brooklyn there were of stone edifices of all kinds, 12; stone front, 335; brick, 109;

Of those finished in Broooklyn there were of stone diffices of all kinds, 12; stone front, 336; brick, 709; rick front, 9; frame, 1,721. To'al, 2,786. Grand total, 0.2 there. finished, 4,859.
Of those finished in New York there were of stone edifices of all kinds, 13; stone front, 383; brick, 321; brick front, 34; iron and brick, 1; frame, 55. Total, 807.
Of those unfinished in Brooklyn there were of stone edifices of all kinds, 10; stone trout, 107; brick, 299; brick front, 4; frame, 443. Total, 803.

brick front, 4; frame, 443. Total, 893.

NEW YORK.

Buildings finished during 1867:—Public buildings, 28; houses of worshp, 26; stores and warehouses, 317; first class dwellings, 555; dwellings ie a than three stories, 261; tenement houses, 486; manufactories, workshops, &c., 299. Total, 2,073.

Buildings remaining anfinished December 31, 1867;—Public buildings, 20; houses of worship, 13; stores, warehouses, 82; first class dwellings, 465; dwellings less than three stories, 42; tenement houses, 149; manufactories, workshops, &c., 56. Total, 807.

BROWLYN.

Buildings fluished during 1867:—Public buildings, 12: butten of worship, 19; stores and warehouses, 12; houses of worship, 19; stores and warehouses, 126; first class dwellings, 1.166; dwellings less than three stories, 1,106; tenement houses, 220; manufactories, workshops, &c., 149. Total, 2,786.

Buildings remaining unfinished December 31, 1867;—Public buildings, 5; houses of worship, 12; stores and warehouses, 28; first class dwellings, 478, decellings.

ORITHARY

Sir Edmund Head.

The death of the above gentleman took place sud-denly in London on the 28th of January. He was the son of Rev. Sir John Head, baronet, and was born in 1806. ford, graduating at the age of twenty-two as a first class in classics. Subsequently he was elected a Fellow of Morton College. In his early political life he was chiefly connected with the Poor Law Board. He was Assistant Foor Law Commissioner in 1833, and afterwards Commissioner. He resigned this office in 1847 to take the Lieutenani Governorship of New Brunswick, which he held till 1854, when he was elevated to the poet of Governor General of British North America. He ramained in this office till 1861, when he returned to Englished and became Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, which office he held up to the time of his death. His term of office in Canada fell upon stormy times, but he displayed great self-will and determination and so conducted affairs as to receive the approval of the home government. He was questand unobrusive, and not well adapted for the rough scenes of colonial political life, leaning no doubt to the quiet career of literary labors. He was not unknown in the literary world, as he published and made considerable reputation by a work entitled "Handbook of Spanish Painters;" and also "Two Chapters on Shall and Will." Socially he was a quiet, courteous gentleman, beloved by his frienda. ford, graduating at the age of twenty-two as a first class

COUNTERPRIT TREASURY NOTES.—In the United States District Court, Springfield, Illinous, on the 16th inst., in the case of John W. Hutchinson and John W. Levi, alias McCoriney, indicted for having in their possession paper smalar to that used in the manufactors of Treasury notes with intent to use the same for counterfeiting such notes; and also having daguerrectypes of Treasury notes of the denomination of \$50, with intention of having the same engraved, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Hutchinson, and of guilty as to Levi for having the he paper in his possession. The former was discharged from custody? and Levi was remanded to jail to await sentence.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Marker.—London, Feb. 19—5 P. M.—Censols closed at 92% for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 72%; Illinous Central Railway shares, 85%; Erie Railway shares, 40%.
Faankroort Housa.—Faankroort, Feb. 19—5 P. M.—United States bonds close firm at 75% for the issue of

PARIS BOURSE.-PARIS, Feb. 19-11:15 A. M.-The Panis Bourss.—Pans, Feb. 19—11:15 A. M.—The rentes are strong.

Liverpool. Cotron Market—Liverpool., Feb. 19—5 P. M.—The cotton market has been active and buoyant, and closed firm at the following authorized quotations:—Middling uplands in port, 9%d.: middling uplands to arrive, 9%d.: middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales. The amount of cotton which left Bombay for this port in the month of December last sput down at £13,000,000. The abipments of cotton to this port from Bombay since the last report up to the 14th inst. foot up 45,000 bales.

Liverpool. Breadstupper Market.—Liverpool., Feb. 19—5 P. M.—Corn, 43s. 3d. for mixed Western; wheat, 16s. 1d. for white California, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 red Western; barley, 5s. 6d. for American; cats, 3s. 10d. for American; pear, 45s. 6d. for (anadian; flour, 57s. 6d. for Western.

American; pees, 50a. 6c. for chandral, nour, 57a. 6d. for Menters.

Layenthol Provinions Market. — Lowerpoit, Feb. 19—5

P. M.—Beef has declined to life. for winter cured extra prime mess; pork is dull at 71a. for new Eastern prime mess; lard, 55a. 6d. for fine American; cheese, 52a. for the highest range of fine American; bacon, 39s. for Cumberland cut.

Liverpool. Practices Market—Liverpool., Feb. 19—5

P. M.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar has advanced to 24a. 6d. and spirits of turpestine to 35s; rosio, 7a. 6d. for common Withington and 11s. for fine pale; into 10 common Withington and 11s. for fine pale; into 10 common Markets—London, Feb. 19—5

P. M.—Whale of London, Feb. 19—5

London Markets—London, Feb. 19—5

P. M.—Whale oil, £36 per 252 gailons; sperm oil, £110 per ton, in-

l, £36 per 252 gallone; sperm oil, £110 per ton, l:n ed qil £36 10s, per ton. Linseed cakes, £10 5s, per

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Carlist Revolution Against Queen Isabella of Spain.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN PORTUGAL

Continued Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Gutierrez Elected President of Colombia.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Revolutionary Movement Against Queer Isabella-Don Carlos' Grandson Proclatm as Charles the Seventh.

MADRID, Feb. 18, 1868. Despatches just received in this city from the provinces convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against the authority of Queen Isabella in the North, and that their adherents have taken up arms in considerable numbers in Navarre

Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarrethe Queen's officers maintaining their altegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the tumult, and the ancient Franco-Hispano province of Navarre is agitated at many points.

It appears as if the movement is the result of : deliberate and well planned organization. The police are on the alert, and have seized documen tary evidence of the fact

The officers have already found and carried away from Navarre three thousand copies of revolutionary placards, or manifestos, addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut or "portrait"-as it is termed-of the eldest son of Don Juan, who is entitled and named Charles the Seventh of Spain. This young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos-who made the war against her accession to the throne-Don Juan, his father, being son of Don Carlos.

NASSAU.

STECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Negro Mass Meeting-Dissatisfaction and Un-

ensiness in the Colony-Opening of the Legis Inture-Maritime Intelligence. HAVANA, Feb. 19, 1868.

We have advices from Nassau to the 13th inst. A mass meeting had been held by the blacks, at which they openly criticised the government, charging it with inability to extricate the colony from its financial difficulties, which they charged to the lavish and extravagant measures of the co lonial government. The whites are loyal enough but feel uneasy at the prospect before the colony. Governor Raw on opened the Legislature on the

12th inst. His speech was unsatisfactory and tory-like in tone. After causing the actual deficiency in the revenue, he presents the s'atistics of the department and leaves to the Legislature the burden of initiating measures of retrenchment. All his agricultural projects have proved failures. But the contract for the mail service via New York proves satisfactory. He recommends a cable to the United States.

The sponge and sait trades of the colony are prosperous. The steamer James Brady is renairing at Nassan.

but will not be able to proceed to Montevideo before March.

to \$1,000. She was to sail for Mobile on the 16th

The bark Nellie was off the bar for some days unable to enter.

PRUSSIA.

International Question with the United States-State and Federal Responsibility. BERLIN, Fob. 19, 1563. The Reconstruction Convention and the Dem ocratic State Convention.

JACKSON, Feb. 19, 1868.

After adopting a new and medified tax ordinance and

In the Prussian House of Deputies yesterday the gov rnment was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem [V. Beaubouchier] was allowed to procure the arrest of one Markus, a Jowish subject of Prossis, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope; an I why, after her guardian had sen thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand as a

The case creates much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and principles similar to represent that the outrage is an insult to Prussia.

hat the German Consul at Jerusalein was a federal no a Prussian representative, and that consequently the pplication for information must be made to the Chan-silor of the North German Confederation.

PORTUGAL.

Tumult and Agitation in the Kingdom. London, Feb. 19, 1868

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1868.
Despatches and letters from Lisbon represent that the political agitation in Portugal continues. The new govrument is very unpopular, and tumulte are repo in various parts of the country.

ENGLAND.

The Fenian Prosecutions-Habeas Corpus

vote, and was replied to in regard to a question of verscity, in which he was not sustained by the Convention. The lobby was crowded with white and colored auditors, who manifested but little interest for the overstrown delegates. The minority report, defending the legal eligibility of the members in question, was presented, but was not adopted. The Convention adjourned after the third reading of the question of eligibility.

After the adjournment a colored delegate was attacked by outside segroes, supporters of the Billings party, and struck for voting against the expelled members. One of the asmulting party was shot through the hip by a delegate, when the difficulty was stopped and the parties arrested by the police. This is the second time these delegates have been attacked.

General Messes and staff left for Atlanta this morning. LONDON, Feb. 19, 1565.

Allen, the Fenlan prisoner, who was discharged from ustody vesterday after being examined on the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was soon after earrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder. The House of Commons this evening passed the bi

or the continued suspension of the writ of habeas corpus The leading members of the liberal party propose give a farewell dinner to the United States Minister.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams. Sir George Shee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Berch.

IRFLAND

A Trensonable and Seditious Editor. Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin Irishman, has been convicted publishing treasonable and reditions libeta.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported that the Fenian organization on the Paulic coast are being piaced on a war footing with the probable intention of a raid on the British possessions Speech of the Ex-King.
Vinna, Feb. 19, 1868.
The members of the royal family of Hanever and In the Legislature to-day the Senste unanimously passed resolutions saking the President and Congress of number of their adherents now in this city met at a private banquet this week, at which King George was

present. King assured the company that he would soon return home and resume his seat upon the throne of Hanover

FRANCE.

Political Arrests in the Theatres.

ITALY

as detailed a trigate to watch the movements of the

SOUTH AMERICA.

Conscription in Brazil.

Private advices from Brazil state that a general con

scription has been ordered by the government to pro

COL OMBIA

The Presidential Contest Decided in Favor o

News has been received here that the Congress of Co-

lombia, as embled at Bagota, has declared Santos Gutierrez President of the republic.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Debate in the Nova Scotta Parliament on the

ras continued. Mr. Blanchard, the leader of the oppo-

stion, spoke at great length, supporting his amendmen

and reviewing the speeches and arguments in favor of

trent.

There is intense excitement here over the departure

audience was present at the special services held at Notro Dame Cathedral last night, in connection with

the event, and to-day over twenty thousand person

assembled at the station to see them off. Several per

the crowd. The greatest excitement prevails among the

YIRGINIA.

The Stay Law Decided Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court-Consideration of the Franchise in the Convention.
REGIMOND, Feb. 19, 1868.

constitutional and void as regards deeds of trust, which

of the Franchise Committee's report, the first section

ectaring that every male citizen aged twenty-one years,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adoption of a Bill of Rights in the Conven

The report of the majority of the Committee on Suf

frage, with two minority appendages, was the sub-ject of discussion resterday and to-day. The majority

one years and unwards. The morrity reports insist upon distranchising whites to some extent.

Several applications for divorce were considered to-day, against the remonstrances of the President and others, but were not determined.

A strong movement is being inaugurated to reconsider the secure of the Bill of Rights declaring the validity of the public debt.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Probable Early Completion of the Work of

The Convention has thus far adopted eighty sections

of the new constitution. It is thought it may conclude

GEORGIA.

The Convention—The Law of Common Car-riers—Proposed Temporary Prohibition of Bull Processes.

In the Convention to-day a resolution instructing the

ext Legislature to enact such laws as will compet all

common carriers to provide equal accommodations for all persons, without discrimination, was tabled by a vote

processes until they shall have expressed their will in regard to the constitution.

An affair of honor between Drs. Westmoreland and Powell, of Atlants, was cut short yesterday by the ar-rest of the former.

MISSISSIPPI.

ordering that two delegates be appointed to present the

FLORIDA.

The Convention-Four Members Declared In-

The Florida Reconstruction Convention to-day, by a rote of twenty-five to seventeen, declared that Mesars.

Billings, Saunders, Pearce and Richardson were in-

eligible and their seats vacant.

Mr. Billings, by permission, defended his claim to

eligibility in a violent speech. The excitement ran high,

vote, and was replied to in regard to a question of

LOUISIANA.

The Convention-Adoption of a Preamble to

In the Louisians Reconstruction Convention to-day

does not adjourn sine die, but subject to the call of the

resident, was laid over. The financial quest on was liscussed a couple of hours, and a preamble to the con-titution was adopted, when the Convention adjourned,

CALIFORNIA.

Reported Intention of a Fenian Raid on the Northern British Provinces—Wreck of the Brig Sheet Anchor—The Annexation of British Columbia Favored.

the Constitution. New ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1868.

BAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1838

and Hillings declared his ability to control the neg

TAILAHASSEE, Feb. 19, 1868.

eligible—Another Row—Departure of crai Meade.

its work and adjourn within two weeks.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1868.

ATLANTA Feb 10 1868

tion-Applications for Divorce. Raleign, Peb. 19, 1868.

Convention to-day commenced consideration

was the only question in the case before it.

ke., shall vote being under discussion

Roman Catholics of this city.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19, 1868.

In the House to day debate on the repeal re-

Confederation Repeal Resolution. HALLIVAX, Feb. 19, 1868.

General Gatterrez. Havana, Feb. 19, 1868.

United States squadron under the command of Admiral Farragut in the Adriatic Guif and the eastern and of

be Mediterranean.

The Const tutlonal Amendment in the Sen-The Paris Temps of to-day says that twenty persons ate-Withdrawal of the Cousent of the were arrested on the second performance of Hugo's drame, "Ruy Bias," at the Odeon. The resolutions withdrawing the consent of New Jersey from the constitutional amendment, ar cle four-

Reported Naval Espionage of Napoleou. FLORENCE, Feb. 19—Evening. A report is current here that the French government

of Camden, and Mr. Windeld, of Hud-on, both making able speeches, and were passed by a vote of 11 to 1. Two republican and one democratic Senators were MASSACHUSETTS.

Voto of the Bill Repealing the State Con-

teen, were discussed in the Senate to day by Mr. Bottle,

NEW JERSEY.

Beston, Feb. 19, 1863. Governor Builock has vetoed the bul repealing t State Constabulary law, and sums up his reason for acdoing as follows :-

doing as follows:—

Because I am convinced that the great body of the people of Massachuseits have indicated no desire for the abolition of the State Constabulary law; because in my judgment the public interest and arety domand additional means for the sure and speedy detection and pinishment of crime, and because in the event of the passage of any such law regulating the sale of liquous, as is obviously expected by the people, the protection of the public, the faith of the State and the rights of individuals should not be imperilled by entracting its excention to municipal officers.

The United States Supreme Sourt, to which are appeal was made, has sustained the will of Mrs. Abigail Lorinz, of Boston, who donated \$171,000 to charitable institutions.

WISCONS N.

The Democratic State Convention.

MADIS'N, Wis., Rob. 19, 1868.

nominated Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; E. Holmes

Ellis, Associate Justice, The following were elected delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention:—H. L. Palmer, Nelson Dawey, S. Clarke, G. Bouck and two delegates from

The following are the Presidential electors: George R. Smeth, G. L. Park, N. D. Praet, A. G. Cooke, Moses Strong, F. P. Smith, Samuel Ryan and Theodore Rudolph.

MISSOURI.

A French Priest in St. Louis Refuses to Take

Father Hennessey, a Catholic priest, was brought into the Police court to-day to testify in a case, but he refused to be sworn on the ground that he was a for eigner, belonging to the French legation at Washington, and denied the authority of the court to require his attendance in any capacity except as a violater of the city or blate laws. It was finally agreed between the coursel in the case that Honnessey should testify

PENNSYL VANIA.

Murder in Philadelphia. Рипловерны, Feb. 19, 1869. About twelve o'clock last night a murder was commit-Patrick McLaughlin was stabbed to the heart in a southe by Michael Carey, who bearded in the house of the former. Carey was employed at the skating park, and coming home found himself locked out. He attempted to break open the door, and after boling admitted by his wife a quarrel ensued between himself and McLaughlis, which ended fatally. Carey was arrested.

Exchange Quetations—Marine Intelligence. Exchange on London, 9% a 10 per cent premium; en United States, currency, long sight, 30 per cent; short sight, 23 per cent discount. Gold, short sight, par.
The steamer Lord Lovell salled to-day for New York.

A Perfect Hair Dressing—Burnett's Coordina inparts a time gloss and its superior to French pomades and oils or alcohole walks

The Evening Telegram Has Now a Circulation equal to all the other city evening papers combined. Itte constantly shead in news, and last evening beat its co poraries in the following items:-

IN THE PIRST EDITION IT CONTAINED:-THE STORY OF A CONGRESSIONAL LOTHARIO HEAVY DEFALCATIONS.

ACCIDENTS, INQUESTS, CRIMES AND ARRESTS. HUMOROUS SCENES IN THE POLICE COURTS. THE LATEST LOCAL AND SUBURBAN INTELLA GENCE.

AND MORNING REPORTS FROM WALL STREET.

IN THE SECOND EDITION:-TRURGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. PREPARATIONS FOR THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN

THE WEST. CANAL IMPROVEMENTS, SMUGGLING OPERATIONS

AND CABINET RUMORS. INQUEST ON THE MURDERED CONDUCTOR.

AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BROOKLYN. IN THE THIRD EDITION:-PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS. THE PIRE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION. THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

MONEY, TRADE, STOCK AND MARINE REPORTS. State Convention.

The latter body is largely attended, most of the counties of the State being represented.

Recommended by
Railroad engineers, conductors, expressmen and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepors.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of for sale by all respectable dealers. American (Waltham) Watches,

American Pictures.—The Elegant Collection of Fine Oil Paintines belonging to the American Art Gallery will be sold at auction this evening, at 646 Broadway.

A Delightful, Exhibiting Sensation is the This recently improved article is sold by all druggists in this city; it positively restores gray hair to its original color, conthrul strength and beauty, stopes his falling out at once; can be used freely; is a harmless, delicate hair dressing, SAKAH A. CHEVALIEN, M. D., 1,22 Broadway,

Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Seat in the world; theonly perfect Dyc; harmiess, reliable, instantane-ous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Blindness, Denfness and All Discuses of the eye and ear cured by the new, painers mode of treatment just discovered by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at 251 Fight av

B. B. T.—Those Who Overtax the Voice in singing or public speaking will find "BROWN'S BROK-CHIAL TROCHES" exceedingly useful, enabling them and endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative case, while they reader articulation clear. For throat diseases and oughs the Proches are of service.

Be Sure and Keep Wistnr's Balsam of Wild

Catarrh in Its Worst Stage, Affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth, throat or actious affections of the throat pamiesaly cured by the novel and never failing system by Dr. VON EISERBERG, of 361 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dyc.-The Best Ever manufactured. Wholesale and retail; also applied at No. 6 Astor House, Cough, Cough, Cough salsam

is known to be the sure and effectual remedy, the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and 70c.

Dr. Von Elsenberg has Lately Discovered a new mode of cure for all discusses of the throat, lungs, liver, heart, phthisis or wasting away. Office 251 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

Fine Arts.-Auction This Evening of American Pictures, at 646 Broadway

Lavge Sale of American Pictures, This

Printing of Every Description Executed with neatness and despaich, and at lower rates than sing-where, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, W Nessau street.

The Metropetitan Job Printing Establish-MENT, 97 Nassau street, is prepared to furnish Cartic, Cir-cutars, Pamphiest, Law Cases, Posters and every description of Printing at rates (went), five per cent less than can be obtained olsewhere is, the city.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair. Best quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing all colors, at BATCHEL-OR'S, 16 Bond street.

passed resolutions asking the President and Congress of the United States to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the United States.

The brig Sheet Anchor was wrecked off Rocky Point, near Goos Bay, February 7. The vessel is a total loss, but her crew are aread.

Full reports of the survey of the Southern Pacific Railroad were forwarded to Washington yesterday. General Palmer will remain in Sap Francisco until the latter part of February. What Makes Your Hair So Beautifult Mrs. S. A. Al.LER'S MPROVED new style HaiR RESTORES of DRESSING (in one bottle), Price 61. Every drugges